

3rd conjugation -io verbs

Besides the four regular conjugations, listed above, there is a small class of important verbs ending in **-iō** which in some forms behave like 3rd conjugation verbs and in other forms like 4th, e.g.

capiō I take:

capi- <u>ō</u>	<i>compare</i>	audi <u>ō</u>
cap- <u>is</u>		aud <u>is</u>
cap- <u>it</u>		aud <u>it</u>
cap- <u>imus</u>		aud <u>imus</u>
cap- <u>itis</u>		aud <u>itis</u>
capi-unt		audiunt
<i>infinitive</i> cap- <u>ere</u>		aud <u>ire</u>

(the endings underlined are like those of **reg-ō**)

Other verbs belonging to this conjugation are:

cupiō I want, desire; **faciō** I do, make.

Exercise 6.2

Replace the verb in parentheses with the infinitive and then translate the whole sentence

- 1 puerī cupiunt puellās (iuvō).
- 2 sed puellae puerōs iubent ad lūdum (prōcēdō).
- 3 quid (faciō) cupitis, puellae?
- 4 cupimus in viā (maneō) et (lūdō).
- 5 debēmus in lūdō (sedeō) et magistrum (audiō).

The vocative case

A new case is used in this chapter called the *vocative*; this is used when calling or addressing someone. This case always has the same form as the nominative except for the singular of 2nd declension nouns ending **-us**, which end **-e** in the vocative.

So, 'quid facis, Quīnt-e?'

But 'quid facis, Horāti-a?' 'quid facitis, puer-ī?'

From nouns ending **-ius** in the nominative, e.g. **filius**, the vocative form ends **-ī**, not **-e**,

e.g. 'cūr dormīs, fil-ī?'

We sometimes find the interjection 'ō' with the vocative,

e.g. 'quid facis, ō fili?'

Exercise 6.3

Translate into Latin

- 1 Why are you tired, Horatia?
- 2 Why are you not helping Flaccus, Quintus?
- 3 We are hurrying to school, Flaccus.
- 4 Why are you walking slowly, boys?
- 5 I am anxious, son.
- 6 Why are you angry, girls?